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WASHINGTON: D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street. Senator Cullom, by taking himself out

of the field, practically admits that Re-

publican sentiment is for the Ohio man The commissioners in a county like this should be able business men. That should be the first requirement, and it

The Republican State convention cannot afford to do less than those district conventions which have declared against the free coinage of silver on the present

should be insisted on,

Taggart seems to whether it is his duty to make himself a martyr by being a candidate for Governor. But his hesitation is giving the workers hours of wretchedness.

"Pestilent fool" is a rough phrase to apply to a United States Senator, but who have had their attention called to Mr. Call, of Florida, will excuse the Philadelphia Press for applying

In 1892 the American people sowed the wind, and for three years they have been reaping the whirlwind. They have had the change which demagogues persuaded them they needed, and they should profit by the lesson.

Marion county already has more old veterans and their wives on the rolls of the State Soldiers' Home than any other county, but it has voted money for but one single cottage, which not more than three or four persons can occupy,

Senator Turpie, who votes on the same side after Tillman, of South Carolina, might invite that gentleman to exhibit his skill with his pitchfork in Indiana as he is passing to and fro to meet his engagements as a 16-to-1 unlimited

In the contested election case of Felton against Maddox, from the Seventh Georgia district, Mrs. Felton appeared before the House committee as counsel for her husband, the contestant. Thus by slow and steady approaches does the new woman come.

The Washington correspondent of a Democratic paper says: "The President told his Cabinet to-day that he was against recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans." And, of course, one or two members of the Cabinet hurried around to tell the correspondent.

Again the Journal would caution the voters who are looking after candidates for the School Board to carefully inspect all aspirants and make sure that the faintest mark of the gang's brandingiron is not on their persons. The gang is expert with the marking-iron.

In the international commercial debate that has been going on during the last three years the Democratic party has merce and closed a large number of foreign ports to American commerce.

Even in Oregon, which has been claimed by the free silver men, the Republican State convention reiterated the national platform of 1892 and defeated a substitute declaring for the free coinage or silver in the most emphatic terms by a margin of a dozen votes.

There was a time when the principal complaint of Democratic statesmen was that money was being piled up in the United States treasury. That time has passed. No money is being piled up in the treasury now, and still there are people who are not altogether happy.

The Massachusetts man who writes the Journal an anti-McKinley letter, for which he wants \$2, and who intimates that he may be forced to vote for a Democrat should Governor McKinley be nominated for President, is informed that his argument cannot turn the tide in Indiana.

The very general opinion of the Republican press is that New Mexico and Arizona can wait. If they complain thereat they can settle with the silver State Senators, who declare that tariff and other legislation shall be held up until the Nation is placed on the silver basis with India and China.

The farce of holding an election in Cuba was gone through with yesterday. The Autonomist and Reformist parties. which embrace the enemies of Spanish rule, refused to take part in the election. and the Union-Constitutional party did all the voting. The result will probably be announced as a Spanish victory.

The Massachusetts convention, which formally put Speaker Reed into the field as a candidate for President, chose four well-known citizens as delegates and did not instruct them. Why should not the Indiana Republican convention place as much confidence in the men it sends to St. Louis as does that of Massachusetts?

a distinguished father, opposes further estrictions upon immigration. As an has been in recent years, and they 273 less than in the disastrous first quar-

ultra free-trader, who would abolish the

AN IMPERATIVE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

It must be that the excellent Repub-January. If they did they would not tion made by Representative Payne, to the effect that the Republican platform does not warrant such restrictive measpresent conditions. The Republican party stands pledged to protect labor by legislation. What legislation can afford a greater protection to the will keep out of the market for such foreign competitors? Such legislation is the basis of protection-protection to labor, protection to the taxpayer and to society generally.

The report comes from New York that the increased immigration comes from the lowest strata of the population of Italy, flying from that country to escape service in its foreign armies. It must e that Congress—that is, the House of Representatives-has heard of this. Conequently, it causes genuine surprise evidences of intelligence and capacity to legislate fails to see the greater importance of legislation which shall turn back the flood-tide of immigration and pauperism which is now pouring itself into the leading ports. This immigration from southern Europe is much more harmful to the country than would be the coming of an equal number of

Already the advance of this army of wretchedness has reached the cities the interior. Within a few days beggars of a foreign cast, who declare in broken words that they cannot speak English, have appeared in this city. Unless their coming shall be interrupted by a law which will turn back the most of harmful immigrants, such foreign beggars will become numerous by fall.

The time has come when the United States must close its ports to the pauperism produced by such systems of government as prevail in southern Europe. The American people cannot be bur dened by such immigrants, and American labor has a right to demand protection against a competition with such degradation. The passage of the Lodge or McCall bill, prohibiting the immigration of persons over fourteen years age who cannot read and write the language which they speak, will exclude thousands of the worst element. No weakness which has passed under the guise of humanitarianism should longer have influence in this matter. The duty of the American Congress is to protect the country against the flood of ignorance and pauperism. Let governments like Italy build fewer warships and maintain smaller armies until they can afford some sort of relief to the wretchedness which their misrule has created. There is no hope that these governments will undertake to care for their subjects until dire necessity forces them to do so So long as they can send 100,000 of their poverty stricken and ignorant people to this country, so long the present wretched systems will continue

## WAMPUM CURRENCY AND FREE SIL-

The sound currency committee of New York has made a unique contribution to monetary literature in a tract entitled "Wampum Currency." It deals with a phase of the currency question curious in itself and very little known. History furnishes many illustrations of the evils of depreciated or bad money, and those who are most familiar with them are least liable to take up with inflation or flat money theories in any form. Our German-American citizens are strong advocates of sound money because the history of their own country illustrates person who lived in this country during had the opening and closing. It has the era of "wild-cat" banks will ever be opened American ports to foreign com- found advocating free State banks. In this, as in other respects, the lessons of history are most instructive.

The tract in question is a compilation of the laws enacted by the early colonial government of New Netherlands, as New York was first called, to make wampum a permanent circulating medium and legal tender. It is hardly necessary to inform intelligent readers that wampum was an Indian manufacture, consisting of beads bored and strung on thread. When the first European colonists in this country began to trade with the Indians wampum became a medium of exchange between them. and the Dutch seem to have thought it could be made a permanent currency. By degrees beaver and other skins of more intrinsic value than wampum began to supplant it, and finally coin crept in; still the Dutch tried to bolster up wampum by arbitrary legislation fixing its value and that of other articles in comparison with it. The first law on the subject passed by the Director and Council of New Netherlands April 18, 1641, was as follows:

Whereas, Very bad wampum is at present irculated here, and payment is made in othing but rough, unposished stuff, which is brought hither from places where it is 50 per cent. cheaper than it is paid out here, and the good, polished Wampum, commonly called Manhattan Wampum, is wholly put out of sight or exported, which tends to the express ruin and destruction of this country order to provide in time therefor, We do herefore, for the public good, interdict and orbid all persons of what state, quality, or condition soever they may be, to receive in payment, or to pay out any unpolished Wamm during the next Month of May, excep Five for one stiver, and that strung, an en after that six beads for one stiver. acted contrary hereunto shall visionally forfeit the Wampum which is paid out and 10 guilders for the poor, and oth payer and payee are alike liable. The well-polished Wampum shall remain at its price as before, to-wit, Four for one stiver,

rovided it be strung. This ordinance was passed and promulgated at New Orange, as it was then called, now Albany, N. Y. At the time of the passage of the ordinance the place | the number of failures in manufacturing had been settled nearly thirty years, and during the last quarter as 835, compared the burghers probably thought it was with 651 during the corresponding quartime to begin to tinker the currency. It | ter of 1895 and 900 in 1894. In trading does not seem to have occurred to them that wampum was depreciating in value | quarters were: 1896, 3,118; 1895, 3,107; W. L. Garrison, of Boston, the son of because it was being produced more 1894, 3,290. The total number of all failabundantly and cheaply, just as silver ures during the last quarter was only

they asked was that it should not be that the traders-there were no bloated bondholders then-should not be allowed to make war against it. In 1647 the Council passed a resolution fixing the that it should continue in circulation, "only that in the meantime all imperfect, broken and unpierced beads can be picked out, which can be declared bullion and still be received at the company's preciation seems to have continued, and tion became necessary. This is always create artificial value or bolster up a de based currency by legislation. It has happened many times with depreciated paper money and sometimes with de based coin. The burghers still though labor two or three hundred thousand they could arrest the operation of the laws of trade, and on May 30, 1650, th Council enacted the following "for the better regulation of the currency:

Whereas, We have by experience, and for a long time seen the decline and daily depreciation of the loose Wampum among alf finished; also some of Stone, Bor Glass, Muscle-shells, Horn, yea, even Wood and Broken Beads, together with the manifold complaints of the Inhabitants that they cannot go to market with such Wam nor obtain any commodities, not even a loaf of white bread or pot of Beer the Traders, Bakers, or Tapsters for loose Wampum, wherein, wishing to provide according to best knowledge for this time, we have for the promotion of trade and the general good of the People, resolved and ncluded that from henceforward no more unless it be strung on a cord, as has beer eby to prevent the further importation of all lump and unperforated Wampum, and to establish some difference between the Comas in future to obviate all misunderstanding the Hon'ble Director and Council aforesaid Do Ordain that the Commercial shall pas and be good pay as heretofore; to wit, Six White or Three Black for one stiver, poor strung Wampum shall pass Eight White and Four Black for one stiver. We order and command every one hereby to reguin case of a refusal to be deprived of their trade and business, and the Fiscal is hereby ordered after publication to cause his to be affixed and made known everywhere that it concerns, also to use every effort that the same be executed and obeyed

The currency was evidently going from bad to worse. In addition to the depreciation caused by an overproduction of wampum, counterfeiting had crept in. A few months later the Council passed a still more stringent law fixing the values of different grades of wampum and imposing a heavy fine for each refusal to take them at the legal rate. In January, 1657, an ordinance was passed which the Council declared that They, to their great regret, are by their own experience daily informed, and by the manifold complaints of Inhabitants and Strangers importuned, respecting the great, excessive, and intolerable dearness of all sorts of necessary commodities and household supplies." They also stated that the depreciation o wampum as compared with beaver skins and the continual fluctuation of the currency "tends so far to the serious dam, age, distress, and loss of the common Mechanics, Brewers, Farmers, and other good Inhabitants of this Province, that the Superior and Inferior magistrates of this Province are blamed, abused and bad name." This act established a new standard of values and affixed new penalties for violating it. Another law was passed in 1657, and still another in 1658. The latter abandoned the policy of fixing the price of wampum and attempted to fix the price of all articles of merchandise. Half a gallon of beer was to | States." cost six stivers in silver, nine stivers in beaver and twelve stivers in wampum. The prices of other articles were fixed on the same basis. Wampum was declared to be an article of merchandise "to be according to its value and quality bought and sold, bartered and exchanged as buyer and seller can agree." and it was no longer a legal tender above twenty-four guilders. This was the beginning of the demonetization of wampum and of a return to rational principles and a sound currency, though it took a long time to get there. This wampum legislation was akin to what the advocates of free silver are now de-

It has been said that the American people are getting to rely too much on politics, parties and administrations as a source of prosperity and the basis of good or hard times. If that were true it would argue a decay of popular vigor and independence. It is not a good thing for a people to fall into the habit of depending too much on the government or on legislation to create prosperity, or, on the other hand, of holding the government responsible for hard times. Yet, if any people were ever justified in adopting that view the people of the United States are. It is hard for people to resist the effect of repeated experiences and object lessons, all pointing one way and enforcing the same conclusion. The American people have had it impressed upon them so often by successive experiences that Republican administrations bring prosperity and Democratic administrations hard times that it would be surprising if they had not finally concluded that there is an intimate connection between politics and business. There is and always will be, as long as the Republican party is o the right side and the Democratic party on the wrong side of great economic questions like the tariff question, the money question and others which vitally affect business. As long as these questions continue in politics just so long will the people continue to look for prosperity under Republican administrations and hard times under Democratic.

Dun's Review of Saturday presents the statistics of failures for the first quarter of 1896 in comparison with those in the corresponding quarter of 1894 and 1895. Dun's Review has no politics. As merchants and manufacturers look to it to ascertain how far credits may be extended. Dun's Review is bound to give what its intelligent managers believe to be the truth about conditions. It gives the number of failures in the respective

thought they could legislate in such a | ter of 1894, while the liabilities were only way that the free and unlimited coinage | \$6,712,198 less during the first quarter of statistics for the month of March for character to make one sanguine. The March failures were as follows: 1,183 in discriminated against by the laws, and 1896, 1,037 in 1895, and 938 in 1894. These uncertainty which pervades business money are so careful in lending it for

> The multiplication of wheels is likely o lead to new legislation in regard to the right of way for vehicles and compel greater care on the part of pedestrians. In St. Louis an ordinance has been passed requiring bicycle riders to "keep to the right," under penalty of a heavy fine, and in Detroit pedestrians are warned that, waiving the right of way which the law gives them, they are expected to assume the initiative in avoidng collisions. The general rule of law is that pedestrians have the right of way as against vehicles of any kind at street crossings, but this might not apply to other parts of a street. The introduction of asphalt pavements causes much more walking in the streets than formerly, and this, with the multiplication of wheels, seems to impose a new obligation for caution on the part of pedestrians. The fact that the bieycle is vehicle difficult to stop without great inconvenience for the rider, much more difficult, in fact, than a carriage drawn by horses, is likely to give bicyclists some advantage in legislation and in the court decisions which are sure to come

> The filled cheese bill is one which Congress ought to pass for the same reasons that it enacted the oleomargarine law namely, because the traffic is no longer confined to States and cannot be controlled by them. The filled cheese is not a genuine cheese. It is a shell of good cheese filled by a compound of skimmilk cheese and what is called neutral than a genuine cheese, and it is an inferior article. The bill passed by the House does not prohibit the manufacture, but imposes a tax upon the manufacturer and seller, and compels the manufacturer to label it so that it will be known from the genuine. The making of filled cheese without regulation seriously affected the industry of dairy cheese making and has brought American cheese into bad repute abroad. It remains to be explained why all the Democrats in the House voted against

Ex-Speaker Crisp declares that he yould not favor the free coinage of siler did he not believe that a dollar the netal of which is worth 100 cents in the world's market will remain in circulation with one whose metal is worth less than 60 cents. That is, he would take gold bullion to the mints to have coined into dollars when he could exchange it for enough silver bullion to make nearly a third more dollars. Mr. Crisp might do that, but the dullest Georgian would use the gold to purchase silver, and thus get a third more dollars.

The best evidence of the revolution of public sentiment in a third of a century is found in the opinion of the editor of cursed by strangers and Inhabitants, the Charleston (S. C.) News to the effect and the country in general receives a that, while "the election of Andrew Johnson for a third or even a second term would have been a menace to republican institutions, the election o Abraham Lincoln, had he been spared to the country, for the third, fourth or fifth term would have been the happiest fate that could have befallen the United

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Had Its Advantages. "Dear me." exclaimed Rip Van Winkle ooking at his watch. "If I haven't gone and slept twenty years, I am a Prohibitionist. Well, my debts are outlawed by this me, anyway."

Had a Use for Him. Dealer-Yes'm: that is a mighty handsome parrot, but I will be honest with you and tell you he swears like a sailor. Mrs. Watts-I-ah-guess I'll hire him for

a week, if you will permit me. I've got to Up Against It. "Are you willing to join us in our gallant

fight against Wall street?" asked the man whose goldoid collar button shone through "Guess you'll have to excuse me," said Mr. Lambe. "I have been against Wall street all I care for.'

The Soured Bachelor. "I wonder," said the veally boarder, "it there is any truth in the theory that the advancement of woman to an equal intellecual plane with man will destroy her beauty?"

"Of course there is," said the soured achelor. "and there are more pretty women than ever nowadays."

## MAGAZINES OF THE MONTH.

The Philistine for April opens with

oem by Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, which every lover of good literature will declare is not very Philistinic. It is "To a Friend in Time of Trouble," and is very sane and No magazine is complete at this juncture

vithout a chapter on the Olympian games, and Scribner's covers the ground ooth as to text and Illustration, more satisfactorily, perhaps, than any other. An il-lustrated paper on the artist, Lord Leighton. The leading article in the March number

of Facts and Fiction (Chicago) is "The Arnenian Question," by Judge W. B. Hess, of Indiana. Judge Hess was Consul-general at Constantinople during President Harrison's administration, which gave him excellent opportunities for familiarizing himself with conditions of the Armenians

In the Bostonian for April Lieut. James

. Frye has a second paper on coast defenses of the United States. He has made study of appropriations and has viewed the subject from every side. He shows what required at present in the way of fortifications and guns, and accompanies his statenents with maps and drawings. An article on vested choirs will interest many readers. Dr. T. C. Mendenhall contributes to the Atlantic Monthly an interesting paper on the Alaska boundary line. Dr. Mendenhall was one of the government commissioners concerned in determining this line. Lafcadio Hearn, in the same issue, sets forth what e considers to be the consequences of the Chinese-Japanese war and its bearings upon Western civilization. The second of the series of papers on race characteristics in American life is by Professor Shaler, and is a study of the Scotch element. It well repays reading. The magazine opens with the first installment of a four-part story by Henry James, called "The Old Things." Henry Norman, who recently achieved a sudden celebrity as an American correndent of the London Times, discusses in cribner's Magazine "The Quarrel of English-speaking peoples," and undertakes to show that a peace policy is the only proper one for the United States to follow, and to build up a great navy would be the extreme of folly. In conclusion he quotes the closing words of Evants's Centennial oration: "In

h of humanity, we hold our p find scope for all our energies, rewards for

The Illustrator is the title of a new monthmagazine published at Atlanta. A number of ventures of the kind have been unuccessfully made in this field, but the projectors of this hope to profit by the errors of their predecessors, and to win where they failed. They are endeavoring to establish "a first-class illustrated magazine, with literary and historical features, not devoted to limited to the South, nor sectional in any use, yet of the South." With the exception of some typographical features which are pleasing, but may easily be correcte first issue is of a character to the promises of the prospectus. It is cer-tainly "of the South," as a paper on "Sher-man's March to the Sea," written from a infederate standpoint, and bitter in spirit clearly shows. Another article on "Some Mismore liberal spirit and a better understanding of conditions. Several of the strictly literary contributions are meritorious. A fine

among the illustrations. A writer in the Strand Magazine has this to say of American writers in London; "The colony of American writers in London is not particularly large, but the quality good. It is also varied. It possesses its analyst in Henry James, its 'lettered printer in Bret Harte, its publisher in B. F. Stevens, its humorists in Robert Barr and W. Alden, and its playright in 'Harry' Dam. Its doyen is Moncure D. Conway, the well-known preacher, publicist and essayist, and its newest member is always the latest comer from New York, or Boston, or Chi-cago, who seeks fresh fields and pastures In all there are at least a h and this number is being constantly expan ed by the young men and women who find in a London fame a singularly sweet and inviting prospect. Occasionally the colony is represented in American magazines and Vspapers, but most of its work is done London for Londoners, and its books, for the most part, are issued with the London title page and coloph

An editorial writer in Scribner's Magazine calls attention to the recent literature dren, which are the delight of their elders. books, the Franconia books and Mayne Reid and Kingston books, and that it was but slightly interested in people's state of mind, to which subject the newer books relate. "But older readers," be says, "even up to hog-fat. It can be sold much cheaper | the lamentable senility of forty, when all been abandoned, have been untrot these critical reserves, and have been ge ting unalloyed enjoyment out of a new chilliterature, of which the younger continger will only know later how good it is." He cites Stevenson, Kipling and Kenneth Grahame as producers of this fascinating literature, and calls attention to the fact that Barrie, in his "Sentimental Tommy," running as a serial in the magazine, has entered the same field. F. W. Atkinson entered into correspond-

with a large number of teachers throughout the country, asking them for their views as to the social and intellectual position of teachers. From the replies, which he sums up in the Atlantic Monthly, he draws the conclusion that their status, as a class, is not what it should be. The chief reason is that teaching does not rank with the other learned professions, and one cause for this is that, save in a minority of cases, young teachers have not the proper mental and professional equipment, they do not themselves for their calling as followers of is that men of a given degree of ability an application can earn more in other occupi ns than in teaching. Various nuggets m are scattered through the article "If it is once admitted that a teacher pas forty is useless, then away with the idea honor as it ought to be." "A teacher does better work only as he grows through exstudy, and by intercourse with his fel men." "A school taught by home talent is often dead educationally." "Teachers should organize and demand that they, and no col boards, made up of laymen, should conduct all examinations for determining who shall become teachers."

## INDIANA PRESS OPINION.

By their fruits you shall know them The fruits of a Democratic administration are hard times.-Vevay Revielle. Unsound tariff and unsound money is th motto that Democrats are expecting to carry to the polls next fall.—Richmond Telegram. Say what we may about Grover Cleveland it will not be denied that he has redeemed one pledge made by his party four years ago -to reduce the treasury surplus. - Parke County Journal.

Every Democrat who has gumption enough to keep out of the fire will be glad of Republican success next fall, for in such success he sees by faith a return to prosperity in

The man who is talking the most about the benefits of free silver knows the least about it, as a rule. It is like the free-trade talk we heard four years ago-all nice enoug in theory, but no good in practice.—Bloom-field News.

The best-informed Democrats now admit that protection is necessary for the pros perity of the country, but the country wil look to the natural party of protection-the Republicans-for the proper protective legis-

The advisability of holding the State Republican convention two days, instead of one, is being agitated. One day is certainly too short, unless some of the buncombe, wire-pulling and red-tape proceedings are elimin-ated.—Mishawaka Enterprise.

"Free trade" and "free coinage of silver" don't mean freedom to American workmen, by any means. It means slavery at starvation prices and starvation to thousands wh cannot earn the worth of a free-coined dollar or a free-trade article.-Auburn Dispatch. Give us a tariff law that will yield a revenue sufficient to pay the government expenses and that will restore the American markets to the American farmer and wageearner, and our money troubles will disappear, and with them the free-coinage clamor, -Rushville Republican.

At no time since 1861 were so many Democrats coming over to the Republican party. The pressure of the hard times and the desire for protection and reciprocity is what is causing it. Democracy brought on the civil war and Democracy inflicted the hard times on the country. Rockport Journal.

The question "What shall we do with ou ex-Presidents?" is again being revived. That question is not, in importance, to be compared to that of "What are we going to do with the honest workingmen of our country who vainly seek employment and what are we going to do for them."-Knightstown Sun. It is a beautiful financial record that the Democracy will present to the country this year as a plea for a renewal of its lease of power-a balance sheet showing a vast excess of government expenses over government in come and the adverse difference shouldered off on posterity at good stiff rates of interest.—Richmond Palladium.

The proposition to extend the Republican State convention over two days should prevail. There are so many candidates and some of the contests will necessarily be so long that it will not be possible to all in a day. Give the subject two days, then all interests can be given proper attention. Republicans are not in a hurry this year. Let them have ample time.—Kokomo

If a man is at work by the day, week or month he trusts his employer to the end of that day, week or month. When he is paid he wants good money—a hundred-cent dollar. If he succeeds in saving some of his wages and putting those saved dollars in a bank he wants to be sure that he can check out just as good dollars as he puts in. The work-ingman has a most vital interest in the money question.-Winamac Republican. In the absence of anything better, we would suggest that Mr. Cleveland may save time and trouble by clipping out Mr. Carlisle's letter, attaching his own name to it an changing the address to "To whom it may concern." He would thus satisfy a long-standing demand for a definite utterance on his personal attitude toward the presidential paign, and would decline a third term while leaving the way open to accept it Incennes Commercial

Cold-Blooded Slander.

It is said that Mrs. Dimmick that was, drs. Harrison that is, the bride of the ex-president, had but one shock at her wed-

cular about such matters, nearly he ushers wore "Wabash tles." efit of fellows who live east of the Missispi, it must be explained that "Wahash are white, about a quarter of an inch but with red borders, and are worn at hour of the afternoon or evening. The dered ties of the ushers at the Harri on-Dimmick wedding were the one touch indicating that in the coming Republican con-vention there may be blood upon the face of

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Beer costs 25 cents a glass, or \$2 a gallo at Circle City, Alaska

A custom of Buritan times has been revived in Machias. Me., in the opening of the town meeting with prayer. After nearly fifty years' service, Professor George J. Becker, of Girard College, Philadelphia, is to be retired on April 20 ension of \$2,500 a year.

out a nose. The one which adorns his face is the result of much ingenuity on the part of the surgeons who attended him as an in-Munkacsy's latest painting, "Ecce Homo," is on view at his studio in Paris. It shows

The Duke of Cumberland was born with-

Pilate on a balcony, presenting Christ to a owd, in a last effort to avoid condemning Mayor A. C. Houghton, of North Adams has presented to the city a public library building worth \$125,000, as a memorial to his

brother, the late A. J. Houghton, of Boston. The property given is the Blackinton man-Thomas W. Hall, who has just died in West Chester, Pa., at the age of 101 years, was never ill a day in his life and died from a general breakdown on account of old age. A brother ninety-nine years old and a sister

ninety-seven years old survive him. Lewis Carroll, the author of "Alice in Wonderland," lives in Oxford, and deacon of Christ Cathedral. He stammers. and that is why he never became a clergyman. His real name is Dodgson, and his chambers in Tom Quad are said to be the finest in Oxford.

Mrs. Anna Mullin, of Chicago, is at the nead of a large commission business, where she employs a great number of people, hav ing two stenographers to look after her correspondence. She went into the work on the death of her husband, simply taking the place he had left.

It is a subject of newspaper comment in southern California that cents are beginning to be used there in stores and in commercial transactions generally. It is only a few years since any coin smaller than a nickel was a great rarity anywhere west of the Missouri. If the price of anything figured out 2 cents, the odd cents were deducted; if

3 or 4 cents, the purchaser paid a nickel. in which the forests of the country are beniles of trestle structure in be replaced entirely every nine years, on an average, and every year timber amo 260,000,000 feet, board measure, is used for his purpose. Nearly all the timber is cut from the largest and finest trees. The anure on this work is estimated

Jerome Hill, of St. Louis, rode away from Appomattox owning nothing but his uniform and a mule he borrowed from General cotton buyer in the country. Besides being redited with having handled from producers than any other commission dealer he is the owner of several large plan tations, and as he has made a tudy of cotton and the methods of hand ige, as well as popularity among cotton mer and his opinion on matters affecting cotton is regarded with much interest throughout the South and Southwest.

Japan, too, has keen explorers. The professor of astronomy in the University of Tokio, Mr. Nomaka, accompanied by his wife, last October ascended Mount Fujiyama, thirteen thousand feet high, to make meteorological observations in the course of he winter. A short time ago word was received that the Professor was dying and a relief expedition was fitted out. With great difficulty the members of the expedition ifficulty the members of the Nomaka was found to be exceedingly and unable to move, but his wife had suf-fered no evil results from the exposure fered no cyll results from the expos Nomaka was taken back to Tokio, but declares he will return next winter, and his wife says she will accompany him again.

We know that we always get spark from But that leaves us still in the dark;

For when it's a courtship, the case is re-We then get a match from a spark. -New York Herald.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY. in Honorable Office, but Few Men

Desire It. The office of Vice President is a most ionorable one, and yet we are hearing very little about it. There are plenty of candidates for the presidency, but for second place on Jersey, would not decline the nor

the ticket no one has actually entered the field. It is said that Mr. Hobart, of New and that possibly Governor Bradley, Kentucky, could be induced to accept but no canvass has been inaugurated for any one. The office seems to have dropped almost out of sight There are reasons for this. One of s that a public man, say a United States Senator, unless he is willing to retire from public life at the end of his term cannot afford to become Vice Presider in private life not wealthy is accept the office. It is not par

tractive. A man elected Vice Pre t can take the oath of office, preside senate until a President pro tem. is and then disappear for the remainder of the four years, and no one will ask, unless they follow the Congressional reports very carefully, whether the Vice President is piloting the Senate or not. Instead of mak-Vice President to become a Cabinet officer and take part in the councils of the Nation, the Constitution has left him to obscurity. When a President dies then indeed the Vice President becomes a very important person, but at almost every other stage of administration he is a nonentity. Another reason why there is so little scramble for the nomination now is because

that, as a rule, the second place on the ticket is filled by force of circumstances at the convention, and rarely by a combination in advance. To go back to the time of Hayes, Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York, was nominated for Vice President. He had been a candidate for the first place with three votes, In 1880, when General Garfield was nomi-nated over Grant, Senator Conkling insisted that Chester A. Arthur should be nominated as Vice President, and, to appease Conkling and the 306, this was done, although he had not been a candidate previously. In 1884 Lo-gan was taken up with Blaine after having made a stiff fight for the presidential nom-ination. That was the Democratic year, and endricks was made Vice President on the Cleveland ticket with the intention of keeping Indiana in line. It was an appeal to a doubtful State. In 1888 Morton was put or the ticket with Harrison. Mr. Morton represented a close and important State. That same year Thurman was put on the ticket with Cleveland, and for once a man was nominated for whom a canvass had been made in advance. The late Wm. L. Scott made in advance. The late Will. It Scott made up that ticket of Cleveland and Thurman. In 1892 the Republican convention threw overboard Mr. Morton and took up Whitelaw Reid. This was an instance where a barrel was relied upon to popularize a can didate, and it did not work. Where we shall land this year no knows. There are many very good and great Republicans who are among the presidential possibilities, but not one of them seems to care for the vice presidency. No

campaign. The party is perfectly free to pick out its best men. On Pavements Broad. On pavements broad the crowds go by In labyrinthian human maze, And back and forth as shuttles ply The threads that meet the weaver's gaze.

In labyrinthian human maze. And time with them a moment plays In feline fashion ere they lie Under the sod in straightened ways, Yet following after as they die.
On pavements broad the crowds go by
In labyrinthian human maze.

Through mysteries of nights and days Faint limned upon the hollow sky, On pavements broad the crowds go by

-Ernest McGaffey. All Kinds of Buttons.

Washington Post. There have been all sorts of buttons displayed at the Capitol—the Quay button, with the Senator's face in a keystone; the Allison button, colored yellow, because Iowa is the corn State; the McKinley button, resplendent in red, white and blue; the Reed button, as severely plain and classic as the Speaker's

bears a portrait of the favorite son of Illi-nois, printed in blue on a white ground, and the legend, "I am for Cullom, are you?"

# A NATIONAL HYMN.

It Is Not a Thing to Be Made to Order or by Rule.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In some of the press dispatches concerning he doings of the recent meet of the Daughters of the American Revolution it was said this august body had under consideration the petitioning of Congress to make the 'Star-spangled Banner' our national hymn. This contemplated action seemed most surprising on the part of an organization supcosedly the very flower of our American eminine life. For various reasons of historic, philisophic and sentimental character, national hymns are not made by the enactments of official bodies, and certainly the daughter who originated this novel proposition, had looked neither very deeply into recent interesting events of our national history, into the general subject of national hymns, nor indeed into the origin of the "Sar-spangled Banner" itself. The latter is an old French song long known n England as "Anacreon in Heaven," and in America as "Adam and Liberty." It is also entirely unsuitable for a truly national nymn, the words being almost entirely decriptive, the rhyme involved, and the air out of the range of the ordinary voice as it is an octave and a half, and edicts of Congress go for nothing in matters of this kind. One of the most interesting epi tory was the endeavor on the part of certain arned and critical gentlemen of New York pon the outbreak of the civil war, to national hymn served up to order. The llowing "call and conditions," which were 'In obedience to the requ

tizens, who have observed the tendence to give poetic expression to the emotion which stirs the heart of the Nation, the nen whose names are undersigned award a prize of \$500 for a national hymn, set to music (either original or selected) First-The hymn is to be purely patriotic pted to the whole country-not a war or only appropriate to the present

"Second—It must consist of not less than sixteen lines, and is not to exceed forty, exclusive of a chorus or burden, which is "Third-It should be of the simplest form and most marked rhythm; the words easy to be retained by the popular memory, and

the melody and harmony such as may be There were seven other conditions to the awarding of the prize, the form of the manuscript, etc., and the final, or ion stated, "the o will return no manusci The result exceeded their wildest imagin-Twelve hundred manuscripts were

sent in and five times was the contents of an enormous basket consigned to the flames. But none of these, although of various and the \$500 was returned onor. We are unique among the nations as of only having no national music, but no ational hymn. England, to be sure, has no national music, at least of a dist character, but her national hymn is the two great ones of the world. ersons have affected to find the Ame odies the folk-songs in those of hority, as well designate the war whoon o ndian as such. Absurd as it may dered by certain self-styled crit The Arkansas Traveler" is the nearest ap of popular and partiotic airs we have "Hail Columbia," for instance can never be a favorite nationa ong, the words and the music ich it was written was a march ew York theater. "Yankee Doodle" is an Sattle Hmyn of the Republic" is grand and g, but has never been ad "America." to the air of "God the Queen," is more universally used and ur patriotic songs. Mr. George Curtis said: "Any true patriotic nations music." And the "Star-spangled Banner" is not the national heart-beat. The great American national hymn, like the great American novel, is still to be evolved. The ource from which it comes must be used with this great saying, "The pop uste is sympathetic, not artistic."

Richmond, Ind., April 11. Bicycles vs. Railroads.

Philadelphia Record. In the contest of the wheels at Albany the bicyclers seem to have obtained the adbeen passed by the New York Legislature to compel the railway companies to carry bicycles free when their owners are pas-sengers, their "bikes" being treated as bag-gage. The formidable character of the bilicated by the result of this fight with the railway managers in a field where the rail-ways have heretofore been deemed almost

## A Pretty Custom.

Some recent accounts of weidings in high life indicate that there is a return to favor were the favorites of country lads and lasses a generation ago. This is not so strange as it may seem to the superficial observer. Flowers have a well-established symbolism. The use of old-fashioned flowers at we gives a good opportunity for pelting a happy couple, as their carriage sets out to begin the wedding journey, with boquets of mari-

Potatoes and Free Trade

New York Morning Advertiser. The low price of potatoes-sales are reorted up the State at 21/2 cents a bushel not wholly due to overproduction at home. The downward tendency in the market was started by large importations from Canada, and with a full crop at home the market colapsed under the pressure. Too much free

## Measles and Politics.

Roston Advertiser. So the measles have invaded the White milar circumstances Pr ssed thanks that "at last he had some-Is this recent instance part of the plan to boom Cleveland for a third term? Worse than the Devil.

In his written confession, where he edmit having killed twenty-seven persons, H. H.

Chicago News.

m. It is safe to say that if his satanic majesty had any self-respect be gave up his everal years ago. Suspicious Resemblance. Kansas City Journal.

Secretary Carlisle's recent letter is so

heavy and platitudinous in style as to create the suspicion that the President's messages were composed in the Treasury Department. Evidently Not. New York Evening Sun.

Dr. Max Nordau says that Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, is the greatest living poet writing in English. Has he ever read the poems of Richard Watson Gilder?

Handicapped. Philadelphia Press. 'It appears that divided skirts are not at all appropriate for bicycle riding." says Miss Apprehensive. "For united we stand, divided we fall."

Quite So. Boston Transcript.

Senator Turple, of Indiana, manages to be about as far wrong on most public ques-tions as a United States Senator can pos-sibly be.

That's So. Washington Post.

The trolley and the blcycle are bound to make it unpleasant for those people who have been making their living by shoeing

Chicago Dispatch. ination at Chicago is much more kely to go to a chestnut than to a dark

This Means G. Cleveland.

Are You Out